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MONTHLY MARKETING

REVIEW



ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DIRECTOR OF MARKETING, SYDNEY.

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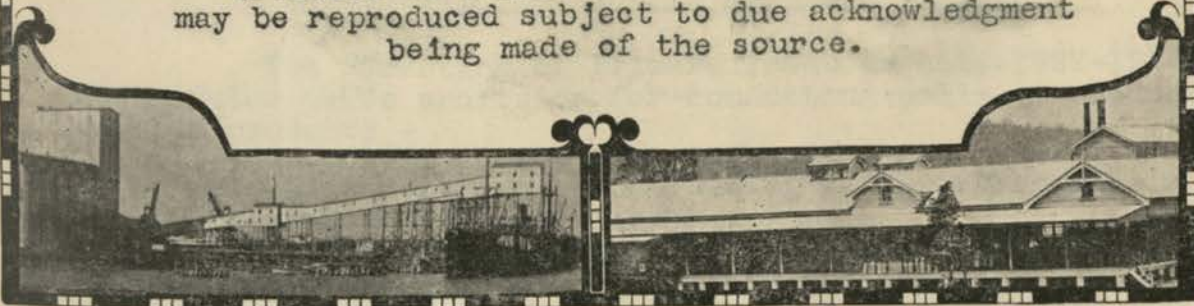
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MONTHLY MARKETING REVIEW.

A miscellany of matters relating to the marketing of primary products, at home and abroad.

Released during the second week of each month.

Issued by authority of the Minister for Agriculture and prepared under the direction of the Director of Marketing, in the State Marketing Bureau, Department of Agriculture, New South Wales, Australia.

HIGHLIGHTS.

1. October sees advance of $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 10% in values at Sydney Wool Sales compared closing rates in 1937.
2. Government announces rail freight concessions on power kerosene worth £40,000 per annum to rural interests.
3. Exports of pig meat from New South Wales form approximately 5% only of Australian total.
4. Prices of potatoes remain high.
5. Production of eggs for season reaches peak levels.
6. Peas very plentiful and consumers benefit.

POLLS UNDER THE MARKETING OF PRIMARY PRODUCTS ACT, 1927-1938. AN OUTLINE OF PROCEDURE FOLLOWED AND RESULTS OF THOSE TAKEN THEREUNDER.

The Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927-1938, of New South Wales makes provision for conducting polls of producers of various products -

- (a) On the question of constituting marketing boards in respect of commodities;
- (b) For the election of producer-members to marketing boards;
- (c) On the question of dissolution of a marketing board;
- (d) As to adding an area outside that controlled by a marketing board to the area in respect of which a board functions.

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In connection with (a), Section 5 of the Act provides, inter alia, that "the Governor shall from time to time, when requested so to do by a petition signed by at least one hundred of the producers of a particular product or where the number of producers of that product does not exceed one hundred and fifty by at least one-half of the total number of producers of the product, by proclamation declare that such product or any specified variety or grade thereof shall, within the area or locality described, be a commodity under and for the purposes of this Act. The Governor shall by the same proclamation declare a day (not being less than fifty days after the publication of the said proclamation in the Gazette) for a poll to be taken of the producers of such commodity producing it within the area or locality mentioned in such petition on the question whether a marketing board shall be constituted in relation to the said commodity".

The same section of the Act also provides that "if more than one-half of the votes polled are in favour of the constitution of the board, the Governor shall by subsequent proclamation declare that a board shall be constituted in relation to the commodity so declared, and extend the provisions of this Act to the commodity provided that no such proclamation shall be made unless the votes polled are given by at least three-fifths of the producers entitled to vote at the poll".

A "product" for the purposes of the Act includes any grain, cereal, fruit (fresh, dried, or canned), vegetable, live stock, meat, hay, chaff, eggs, poultry (live or dead), honey, beeswax, or other product of agriculture, grazing, poultry-farming, or bee-keeping in New South Wales, and any dairy produce (including bacon, butter, and cheese) and any other article of commerce prepared other than by any process of manufacture from the produce of agriculture, grazing, poultry-farming, or bee-keeping in New South Wales, but does not include wool or fresh milk, or any dried fruits to which the Dried Fruits Act, 1933, for the time being applies.

The actual machinery for the taking of polls under the Marketing of Primary Products Act is provided by the regulations. All polls are by postal ballot and no person is entitled to vote unless his name is included in a list of producers which the Minister for Agriculture causes to be compiled. The procedure for taking polls under the Act is as follows:-

The date on which a poll is to be held having been notified in the Government Gazette, compilation of a list of the producers apparently entitled to vote thereat is put in hand in the State Marketing Bureau. In connection with many primary industries, the position prevails that quite a number of persons engage in production in too small a way to entitle them to be regarded as 'producers' on a commercial scale. The Act contemplated this position and sub-section 14 of Section 5 provides that regulations may prescribe in respect of any product or commodity

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the persons, or classes of persons, who shall or shall not be deemed to be producers for the purpose of any petition or poll under the Act. For example, a 'producer of eggs' must be engaged in the production of eggs for sale and utilise not less than one hundred and fifty adult female domesticated fowls in such production.

Copies of the list of producers are placed on exhibition for not less than 14 days at convenient centres throughout those areas in respect of which the product concerned has been declared a commodity, police stations, post offices and schools usually being utilised. The fact of this exhibition is advertised in all local papers: the advertisement invites inspection of the list by producers concerned and it is mentioned that claims for enrolment and forms of objection to enrolment are obtainable and will be supplied at places of exhibition. A producer is thus enabled to inspect the list and if his name is omitted may make application to the Returning Officer for the Poll (Director of Marketing) for its addition thereto. On the other hand, any person may lodge objection to an enrolment, which objection may be upheld or rejected by the Returning Officer. There is also provision, vide Section 5(7a), in pursuance of which any person whose name has been omitted may, in the manner prescribed, make application to a court consisting of a stipendiary or police magistrate for an order that his name may be added to the roll. When all claims for enrolment and objections to enrolment have been dealt with by the Returning Officer, he completes his revision of the list by altering it in any way which appears to him to be necessary in order to secure its correctness. The Returning Officer then certifies the list so revised is correct and such list then constitutes the roll of producers, provided the Returning Officer may subsequently make such alterations in the roll as he may deem necessary to ensure its correctness and shall initial such alterations.

Not less than five days before the day fixed for the taking of the poll, a ballot paper is transmitted by post to every producer whose name appears on the roll. Attached to each such ballot paper is a declaration which must be completed by every producer desiring to vote declaring that he is possessed of the necessary qualifications entitling him to vote. When a producer has marked his vote on the ballot paper, the ballot paper with declaration attached is returned in a sealed envelope which has been provided for the purpose, to the Returning Officer, who places it in a locked ballot box. The voting at any poll closes at five o'clock in the afternoon of the day fixed for the poll. As soon as practicable after the time appointed for the close of the poll, the Returning Officer opens the ballot boxes and the counting of votes is undertaken in the presence of scrutineers who have been appointed by the Minister to watch the interests of any persons or organisations interested in the ballot or otherwise. In cases where the poll is for the purpose of electing producer-members to a marketing board, the election is conducted upon a system of preferential or proportional representation, the method of counting votes being prescribed by the regulations. Where only

one member is to be elected for an electoral district, the former system operates whereas if more than one candidate is to be elected, the second system applies.

As previously mentioned, Section 5 of the Act relates to polls of producers to be taken in relation to (a) previously referred to and since the Act came into force on 1st June, 1927, polls have been held on the question of forming a marketing board in relation to the following commodities:-

<u>Product</u>	<u>Date of Poll</u>	<u>Vote in Favour</u>	<u>Result</u>
Wheat	14/9/1928	* 44.69%	Not constituted
	13/9/1929	* 60.526%	
	20/9/1930	* 62.84%	
	17/7/1931	φ 42.59%	
Butter	5/10/1928	* 59.6%	do.
Trevatt Apricots and Clingstone Peaches	14/12/1928	* 57.27%	do.
Broom Millet	21/1/1929	* 58.05%	do.
	16/9/1932	φ 48.82%	do.
	15/2/1933	φ 44.92%	do.
Rice	7/9/1928	* 90%	Board constituted
Eggs	21/9/1928	* 74.8%	do.
Wine Grapes	12/12/1932	φ 76.09%	do.
Bananas	29/6/1935	φ 51.947%	do.
Honey	11/2/1929	* 69.95%	do.

* More than two-thirds majority)	Prior to March, 1931, requisite majority was more than two-thirds;
required.)	
φ More than one-half majority)	subsequently a simple majority (i.e. more than one-half) was sufficient.
required.)	

It will be noted that marketing boards were constituted in respect of rice, eggs, wine-grapes, bananas and honey. This necessitated polls being held for the purpose of electing producer-members to the respective boards. As the period of office of such members is three years it has been necessary to hold four such elections in regard to both rice and eggs. Two similar polls have taken place in regard to wine-grapes and bananas, respectively.

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An interesting position arose in connection with the Honey Marketing Board. Two polls were conducted for the election of producer-representatives but subsequently a petition lodged by the requisite number of producers was followed by a poll on the question of dissolving the Board which was decided in the affirmative.

The Egg Marketing Board has successfully run the gauntlet of three polls taken on the question of its dissolution or continuance. The Egg Marketing Board, it should be mentioned here, is constituted for the Shires of Nattai and Wollondilly and the Counties of Cumberland and Northumberland in the State of New South Wales, an area in which the greater part of the commercial egg production of the State occurs. Just over six years ago a number of poultry farmers in this State who were carrying on poultry farming in the area outside of that controlled by the Board, petitioned the Governor requesting that a poll be taken on the question of adding the area mentioned in the petition to the area under the control of the Egg Marketing Board but the result of the poll did not favour such a course being taken.

Three by-elections have also been held for the purpose of filling vacancies on boards rendered necessary by the death of a producer-member.

A poll of producers of bananas taken on 23rd September, 1938, to decide whether the Banana Marketing Board was to continue its operations or otherwise resulted in a small majority, viz., 25 votes out of a total number of 1,359 valid votes, favouring dissolution.

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The Imperial Economic Committee in its publication "Fruit Supplies in 1937", copy of which was recently received, states that imports of raw fruit into the United Kingdom in 1937 increased by nearly 15%, reaching a new high level at 1,486,000 tons. The value of the imports was £24 $\frac{3}{4}$ million, or nearly as great as the value of the imports of beef. In addition, fresh vegetables were imported to a value of about £9 $\frac{1}{2}$ million. Imports of apples, plums and grapes were again comparatively small and those of pears only about average, but there was a big increase in the supplies of oranges, grapefruit and bananas and in each case they were the heaviest ever recorded. The apparent consumption of oranges last year was 28.3 lb. per head, in comparison with the previous highest figure of 27.0 lb. in 1933, while that of bananas was 15.2 lb., or 1.4 lb. more than the previous record. The estimated per caput consumption of apples (excluding cider fruit), at 20.4 lb., was the lowest in recent years, comparing with 25.8 lb. in 1936 and 31.8 lb. in 1934.

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are eleven regional pools in England and Wales, and the Milk Board arranges for inter-regional payments to prevent wide variations in prices due to proportionately larger quantities of milk being used for manufacturing purposes in different areas.

Regional pool prices are determined primarily by the prices and the quantities of milk sold respectively for liquid consumption and for manufacture in each month. All milk delivered under wholesale contracts is nominally sold at the wholesale liquid price, but adjustments are subsequently made in respect of milk used for manufacture by means of rebates which vary according to the value of the product manufactured. The levels of the pool prices are also affected by certain deductions from, and additions to, the funds derived from sales of contract milk. During 1935/36 the deductions consisted of the levies for the general expenses, liabilities and reserves of the Board, 0.19d per gallon; the May publicity contribution, 0.01d; rebates on milk supplied under the Milk-in-Schools Scheme, 0.23d; the payment of quality premiums to accredited producers, 0.33d; payments to farmhouse cheesemakers, 0.09d; and compensation to the Scottish Milk Marketing Board, 0.03d per gallon. The additions credited to pool funds consisted of transport deductions debited against sales of milk for manufacture in depots and factories, 0.58d per gallon; contribution of producer-retailers, 0.25d; repayable advances by the Exchequer under Sections 1 to 3 of the Milk Act, 1934, 0.19d; and Exchequer payments in respect of the Milk-in-Schools Scheme, 0.10d per gallon.

All payments for the purchase of milk from producers are made to the Board, which, in turn, pays the producers. The Board has power to prescribe all the terms of sales and prices.

"Producer-retailers" have to contribute to the expenses of the Board and accept the conditions of prices, inter-regional levies and other obligations, and must be licensed by the Board. In the first year of operation, the inter-regional levy was 1d, expenses were charged at $\frac{1}{4}$ d, and the producer-retailers levy was approximately 2d per gallon.

Scottish Milk Marketing Scheme: This Scheme applies to an area covering roughly the whole of Scotland south of the Grampians, and has been in operation since 1st December, 1933. Apart from those whose daily sales of milk do not exceed 3 gallons and are made to not more than six (6) customers, producers of milk are registered with the Board, and are divided into the following classes:-

- (1) Producers who sell to or through the agency of the Board.
- (2) Producer-wholesalers, licensed to sell to distributors whose total, daily purchases do not exceed twenty gallons.
- (3) Producer-retailers and Producers of Certified Milk.

The Board deducts contributions from all milk sold to or through the Board, and also makes deductions for haulage calculated according to the distance of the producers' farms or premises from the nearest of the prescribed haulage centres, those charges....

charges varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ d to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d per gallon, and averaging $1\frac{1}{8}$ d per gallon in respect of the total sales during the year ended 31st December, 1936.

Under the original provisions of the Schemes, "Producer-wholesalers" and "Producer-retailers" were required to pay monthly contributions to the Board in respect of their wholesale and retail sales at rates equal to nine-tenths of the contributions payable in respect of sales to or through the Board. Amendments made in the Scheme by Orders of the Secretary of State enabled a large proportion of these producers to qualify for payment of contributions, as from January, 1935, at monthly rates of 6/8d per cow (£4.0.0 per annum) or 8/4d per cow (£5.0.0 per annum), the lower rate being payable by producers who contracted to sell no milk to or through the Board during the calendar year. However, the decision given by the House of Lords on 16th July, 1936, in the case of *Ferrier v. The Scottish Milk Marketing Board* held that the Board had no authority under the provisions of the Scheme to require producer-wholesalers and producer-retailers to pay contributions at rates per gallon so calculated as to include levies in respect of the equalisation of the returns from the sales under the Scheme for the liquid and manufacturing markets. The Board therefore decided to seek an amendment of the Scheme to provide for payment by producer-wholesalers and producer-retailers for the future at a fixed rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d per gallon and for refundment of any sums paid by them in the past in excess of that rate on the gallonage basis of assessment. The amendments, as modified by the Secretary of State, came into force on 1st August, 1937.

Aberdeen and District Milk Marketing Scheme, 1933: This scheme has operated in the Counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine since 1st August, 1934. With the exception of those whose daily sales do not exceed one gallon and are made to not more than four customers, all producers of milk are registered with the Board; ordinary producers may only sell milk wholesale to or through the agency of the Board, while registered producer-retailers and producers of Certified Milk are allowed to retail milk. The payments to the ordinary producers are regulated by the "basic" quantities allotted to them, based on each producer's production of milk for sale during the three months November to January, the supplies in excess of these quantities being paid for at "surplus" prices. For the year 1936, the "basic" quantities comprised 96.28% and the "Surplus supplies" 3.72% of the milk sold to or through the agency of the Board.

Haulage charges are deducted by the Board from the payments made to producers. "Producer-retailers" and "producers of Certified Milk" contribute to the Board at the rate of £2.0.0 per cow per annum, calculated on the returns of their sales and taking the average production at two gallons per cow per day.

The Potato Marketing Scheme, 1933: This scheme, which came into operation on 9th March, 1934, applies to Great Britain. All producers with areas of one acre or more under potatoes must

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register with the Potato Marketing Board, and, subject to certain exemptions, registered producers must sell potatoes only to merchants authorised by the Board.

The scheme is financed by a charge of five shillings per acre planted made on all registered producers, while a special charge of £5.0.0 per acre in respect of the excess acreage is collected from growers who plant in excess of their basic acreage as determined by the Board.

(To be continued)

C.A.K.

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FRUIT PRESERVING GAS.

It is announced in Durban, South Africa, that a new gas - discovered by accident by a South African scientist - will enable fruit to be kept for twelve months before decaying.

Tests are said to have proved the unqualified success of the process, and it is to be tried out commercially on a big scale.

A ship is to be fitted to ply between South Africa and England and factories are to be built for the making of the gas and the storage of fruit in Durban, Capetown and Johannesburg.

The apparatus, it is stated, consists of a small vessel which makes a colourless gas from sugar. This gas keeps eggs in new-laid condition for nine months and fruit fresh for a year.

Several famous names are represented on the board of the company which is exploiting the gas, which was discovered by Dr. H.A. Jay, a specialist in diseases of the arteries.

Dr. Jay states: "I was experimenting with sugar as a basis for injections for illness. I was astonished to find that grapes and peaches in my laboratory near the apparatus did not decay. Six weeks later they were still fresh - and I realised that I had made a great discovery by accident".

Further experiments proved that 30 tons of fruit could be treated at a cost of ten shillings.

It is suggested that the discovery means the end of bulky, heavy refrigerating plant for transporting fruit.

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OPERATIONS OF BOARDS CONSTITUTED UNDER THE
NEW SOUTH WALES MARKETING OF PRIMARY PRODUCTS ACT -
GENERALLY IMPROVED RESULTS IN 1937/38.

Four boards constituted under the provisions of the Marketing of Primary Products Act continued to function during 1937/38. These were:-

The Egg Marketing Board
The Banana Marketing Board
The Rice Marketing Board
The Wine Grapes Marketing Board.

These boards were established following ballots held amongst producers of the commodities concerned.

The Egg Marketing Board commenced operations on 16th November, 1928, and has continued uninterruptedly since that date. The magnitude of the Board's operations will be readily appreciated when it is stated that its turnover approximates £1,000,000 per annum. In 1936/37 the Board's pool year extended over a period of 53 weeks while in 1937/38 it covered 52 weeks.

The following statement shows the comparative figures in respect of receivals, exports, payments to producers, etc., for the two years mentioned:-

	<u>1936/37</u>	<u>1937/38</u>
	dozens	dozens
Receivals on Board's floors, Sydney and Newcastle	15,147,862	13,984,215
Sold by producer agents	<u>5,900,000</u>	<u>6,313,098</u>
<u>Totals:</u>	<u>21,047,862</u>	<u>20,297,313</u>
Board Exports	5,100,000	4,232,880
Average gross payments to producers	1/3.233d per dozen	1/4.14d per dozen
Average net price paid to producers	1/1.37d per dozen	1/2.28d per dozen
Amount of gross payments to producers	£961,457.1.6	£940,350.0.0

The Rice Marketing Board was appointed on 9th November, 1928, and, like the Egg Marketing Board, has functioned continuously for over nine years.

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The quantity of "paddy" rice (in the husk) controlled by the Board including that exempted for seed each year over the past five years is as under:-

1933/34 ..	40,897	tons
1934/35 ..	35,996	"
1935/36 ..	40,182	"
1936/37 ..	43,171	"
1937/38 ..	42,680	"

The production in 1937/38 shows a slight decrease compared with the previous season's yield.

The Board has so far disposed of 16,000 tons for local consumption at £11 per ton and 17,036 tons for export from the 1937/38 crop. The ultimate price for export rice depends upon the result of the Anglo-American trade negotiations regarding the British tariff on American rice. If the duty remains unaltered the price will be the same as last year, viz., £7.5.0 per ton.

The figures relating to the Banana Marketing Board's operations for 1936/37 and 1937/38 are shown below. It should be mentioned that the 1936/37 pool year comprised 13 months and the 1937/38 period 12 months:-

	<u>1936/37</u>	<u>1937/38</u>
No. of cases disposed of	573,660	439,644
Average gross price returned to grower	14/2½ per case	15/0¼ per case

The Wine Grapes Marketing Board controls the marketing of wine grapes produced within the Shires of Wade, Willimbong and Carrathool on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area in the South West of New South Wales. Commencing on 3/2/1933 it has proved beneficial to the growers it represents. In 1937 the production of wine grapes within the area over which it has jurisdiction was a record, viz., approximately 16,000 tons. Although the 1938 crop was some 650 tons less it was substantial. The prices agreed upon this year were the same as those of last season, with the exception of one variety, viz., Black Shiraz, the price of which was increased by 5/- per ton. As the prices of 5 varieties were increased last year, it appears that results of negotiations this year may be regarded as quite satisfactory, particularly in view of the fact that steadily increasing stocks of wine are causing concern to all connected with the wine industry.

EGG EXPORTS FROM NEW SOUTH WALES, WITH PARTICULAR
REFERENCE TO 1937/1938 EXPORT SEASON.

For the following comments we are indebted to the Egg Marketing Board. They comprise items of interest to those who find a study of export operations instructive.

A comparison of the quantities of eggs exported from the individual States of Australia during the past six seasons shows that New South Wales has been the largest exporter each year except 1933/34, when Victoria sent approximately 5,000 cases more. Victoria usually occupied second place and South Australia third, but Queensland, which had ranked fifth during 1932/33 and 1933/34 and had displaced Western Australia from fourth position from 1934/35 to 1936/37, came into the third place in 1937/38. The exports for 1937/38 declined sharply throughout and most heavily in the case of South Australia, which exported only 36,352 cases as against its peak of 147,841 during 1934/35; New South Wales was 93,000 cases and Victoria 88,000 below their respective highest exports, also recorded in 1934/35.

As the following schedule demonstrates, the Egg Marketing Board handles the bulk of the New South Wales exports:-

Australian Egg Exports.

Comparison of Exports from Australian States during
past six seasons.

Cases - Each 30 Dozens

	1932/33 season	1933/34 season	1934/35 season	1935/36 season	1936/37 season	1937/38 season
New South Wales	207,970	185,561	238,000	168,580	179,913	145,140
Victoria	126,282	190,272	208,762	168,041	167,650	120,915
Queensland	46,269	48,616	64,827	71,760	63,464	41,650
South Australia	124,293	139,388	147,841	108,339	93,433	36,352
Western Australia	52,185	59,240	62,062	51,798	40,325	24,075
Tasmania	42	626	1,254	1,343	1,651	1,664
Australian Total	557,041	623,703	722,746	569,861	546,436	369,796
N.S.W. Egg Board Exports	196,861	163,335	229,394	159,023	170,000	141,096
Percentage of Australian Total	35.3%	26.19%	31.74%	27.91%	31.11%	38.15%

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From 1925 to 1929 the total of the Australian export of eggs fluctuated between slightly over 1 million dozens and approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ million dozens. A substantial progressive increase then took place, until the peak of 21,682,000 dozens was reached in 1934/35; thereafter, exports declined markedly each year, and those for the past year aggregated just over 11 million dozens.

Although the total of the eggs in shell imported into the United Kingdom has risen from approximately 20 million long hundreds in 1932 to $24\frac{3}{4}$ million long hundreds in 1937, the imports from British countries have declined from 6 million long hundreds to 3 and $\frac{3}{5}$ th million long hundreds, and, whereas in 1932 British countries supplied 30% of the eggs imported into the United Kingdom, in 1937 their contribution was only 14% of the total.

The principal suppliers of the "Eggs in Shell" imports of the United Kingdom during 1937 were:-

<u>British Empire</u>	<u>Long Hundreds (approx.)</u>
Irish Free State	2 million
Australia	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "
South Africa	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Canada	$1\frac{1}{7}$ th "
<u>Foreign Countries</u>	
Denmark	10 "
Netherlands	$4\frac{1}{4}$ "
Poland	$2\frac{1}{4}$ "
China	1 "
Roumania	$3\frac{3}{5}$ th "
Finland	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Reverting to the New South Wales position, during the 1937/38 export season extending from 14th August to 23rd November, 1937, the Egg Marketing Board shipped 141,096 cases of eggs, of which 122,646 cases (or 86.92%) were packed on the Sydney floor and the remainder (18,450 cases) on the Newcastle floor. The shipments to the various British ports were:-

<u>Port of Discharge</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
London	91,996	65.2
Liverpool	24,900	17.65
Glasgow	24,200	17.15

The average realisations for the different shipments ranged from 11/8d to 14/6.4 per long hundred and the average for the whole season was 13/1.5 per long hundred.

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The financial results may be summarised:-

	<u>Amount</u>		<u>Per Dozen</u>
	<u>£</u>	<u>s.d.</u>	
Gross London Realisations	276,976.12	0	
Less London Charges	14,041.19	9	
Nett London Realisations	262,934.12	3	1/2.908
Add Exchange 25%	65,733.13	1	
Gross Sydney Realisations	328,668.	5.4	1/6.635
Less F.O.B. Shipping Cgs.	69,009.19	1	
Nett Sydney Realisations	259,658.	6.3	1/2.722
Paid to Producers for Eggs	258,198.	0.0	1/2.639
Profit on Export	1,460.	6.3	

The percentage of the various packs included in the total shipments were:-

<u>Pack</u>	<u>Percent.</u>
13 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	.13
14 "	45.89
15 "	.47
16 "	53.25
17 "	.26
<u>Total:</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The packing for export commenced during the week ended 31st July, 1937, when 3,432 cases were packed in Sydney and reached the peak during the week ended 2nd October, 1937, when 10,762 cases were packed, comprising 9,428 in Sydney and 1,334 in Newcastle. Export packing practically ceased during the week ended 20th November, 1937, when 3,133 cases were packed in Sydney and 614 in Newcastle, making a total of 3,747, as during the next week only 347 cases were packed for export in Sydney and none in Newcastle.

Comparison of Quantities Exported and Prices paid therefor,
Export Seasons 1932/33 to 1937/38.

<u>Season</u>	<u>Number of Eggs</u> <u>Exported</u> <u>Dozens</u>	<u>Total Amount</u> <u>paid to producers</u>		<u>Average price</u> <u>per dozen paid</u> <u>to producers.</u>
		<u>£</u>	<u>s. d.</u>	
1932/33	5,905,830	310,568.12	6	1/0.621
1933/34	4,900,050	246,789.15	0	1/0.087
1934/35	6,881,820	362,597.	5. 0	1/0.65
1935/36	4,770,690	244,012.10	0	1/0.276
1936/37	5,100,000	302,857.17	6	1/2.252
1937/38	4,232,880	258,198.	0. 0	1/2.639

The foregoing shows that during 1937/38 the total quantity exported was the smallest for any of the seasons reviewed, but the average price paid to the producers was the highest.

STOCK SALES AT HOMEBUSH, SYDNEY.

SHEEP PLENTIFUL AND CHEAPER: CATTLE CONTINUE
IN SHORT SUPPLY WITH VALUES HIGH.

There was a substantial increase in the numbers of sheep and lambs penned at the Homebush Saleyards during September, 305,595 head being available. Compared with the previous month's total, this figure represented a gain of 116,403 head.

The continued improvement in pastoral conditions over a large part of New South Wales was reflected in the quality of the sheep and lambs, which were for the most part superior to those yarded during recent months. There was a marked falling off in the number of full-woolled sheep, a large proportion of the penningings comprising shorn descriptions which are coming forward in increased numbers. A pleasing feature was the improvement in the numbers of suckers marketed, particularly during the latter part of the month.

There was a consistent demand for suckers and values were mostly fairly steady; towards the close of September a good deal of activity was noticeable in respect of those buyers interested in export. Some exceptionally fine drafts of suckers were yarded which commanded high prices, up to 30/- per head being recorded. Apart from these, there were also many lines of good to prime suckers offering and if the present quality is a true indication of the standard of lambs yet to be marketed the sucker season promises to be a good one and the State's export trade in this class of lamb should materially benefit. Prices for the most part were very satisfactory, quite a number of sales being made at 27/- to 29/- per head, but the greater proportion offered realised from 18/- to 24/-, according to weight and quality. Plain light weight descriptions were disposed of at relatively lower rates. Prices ruling per lb. on the hoof were equally as good, choice light lambs in some instances selling at $7\frac{3}{4}$ d per lb., but, generally speaking, prices ranged from $6\frac{3}{4}$ d to $7\frac{1}{2}$ d; heavy suckers made from 6d to $6\frac{1}{2}$ d with a few of outstanding quality making $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. The closing sales of the period, however, were at slightly lower rates, a decline of from $\frac{1}{8}$ d to $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb., being noticeable; the increased numbers coming forward were mainly responsible for the easiness in values.

There was at all times a steady demand for old lambs and hoggets, quite a good number being marketed off shears. These shorn lambs included several consignments which were very attractive, but carried a little too much weight for the local trade and would no doubt be marketed as hoggets in retail shops. Prices for Summer lambs and hoggets were mostly maintained at reasonably steady levels, although on one occasion a sharp decline was noticeable. Apart from the early part of the month when the best light lamb sold to $6\frac{3}{4}$ d per lb., the market declined by from 1/- to 2/- per head about the middle of the period and

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from then on towards the close, values were unchanged at from 6d to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d for the best light grades with good light descriptions selling at from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 6d per lb. Heavy lambs and hoggets were the subject of similar conditions, prices paid early being from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d and 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb., respectively, yet the same class of carcasses was only worth 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ d to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d for lamb and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ d for hoggets at the end of September.

The sheep market was much more affected, the heavier supplies coming forward being the main contributing factor towards lower prices. There were only moderate yardings of full-woolled sheep, the greater part of the offerings comprising shorn descriptions. Owing to the heavy fleeces carried by the sheep in wool, their condition was not nearly so good as those wethers and ewes off shears. Several very attractive lines of good to prime heavy shorn wethers and ewes were marketed but the supply of good light mutton was by no means heavy. Fair trade mutton, however, was plentiful, but on the whole the yarding of sheep was definitely better than during the preceding month. Supplies were also considerably heavier and prices, although lower, generally were satisfactory. A few outstanding woolly wethers made 31/- per head, while others realised to 28/-. Values for the most part, however, ranged from 19/- to 25/-. Some of the best prices for woolly ewes were 20/- to 23/- per head, with others selling at from 14/- to 19/-, according to weight and skin values. Best shorn wethers made to 24/- and quite a number realised from 18/- to 22/-; generally, however, prices ranged from 14/- to 18/-. Values for shorn ewes ranged from 9/- to 16/- each. Plain sheep sold at relatively lower figures.

Rates per lb. for mutton were fairly high during the early part of September, wethers costing 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d per lb. for best quality light, similar quality ewes realising 4d to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Towards mid-September, following on the increased supplies, values eased and by the end of the month they were from 4/- to 6/- per head lower than during the opening sales. Although the fall was fairly substantial, the full amount was not reflected in prices per lb. for mutton as part of the fall was attributable to lower prices ruling for skins. Closing rates per lb. for mutton ranged from 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d for light wethers, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d for heavy, 3d to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d for light ewes and 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d for heavy, representing in all a fall of from 1d to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb. on heavy sheep and $\frac{3}{4}$ d to 1d on light weights.

It was noticeable that, with lower prices ruling, exporters were operating with much more freedom than has been the case during the past few months.

There was no sign of increased numbers of cattle coming forward for sale at Homebush during September. The grand total for nine sale days was only 14,354 head, including 1,581 bulls and stores. Queensland cattle were occasionally available; although consignments were small they were in the main of good quality.

For almost the whole of the period, quality was very pleasing and no doubt reflects a more satisfactory pastoral position in many of the recognised producing areas. Cattle reaching the market before the middle of the month were in the majority of cases of good appearance and well suited to trade requirements. Later consignments, however, were not quite their equal, the plainer grades being far more in evidence.

More than the usual number of bullocks and steers were included, forming about 80 per cent. of the offering on odd occasions. Shorthorns and Herefords were as numerous as usual whilst Devons and Black Polls made a good showing, both as regards numbers and quality. The actual number of really prime descriptions was not great but many drafts could be described as approaching that condition, while the balance, with only a few exceptions, was of fair to good trade quality. High rates were again the rule, as sales picked at random serve to show. Early in the month a record kept of from ten to twelve sales conducted at different times during the day disclosed that over 100 medium to heavy weight bullocks of mixed breeds averaged £15.8.3 per head. At another sale a consignment of 100 Quconsland bullocks which were estimated to kill out at an average weight of 640/50 lb. sold to £16.3.0, and averaged £14.15.0 per head, making the price on the hoof approximately 45/- to 46/- per 100 lb. On the same day, a heavier draft of bullocks, numbering over 50 head, averaged £16.0.0 per head. Both of the latter two sales included some particularly fine cattle which were well furnished without showing too much fat. Some of them were rather too heavy to invite general competition but the prices obtained were most satisfactory from the seller's viewpoint. Limited numbers of good to prime steers were on offer from time to time and were the subject of keen inquiry. A line of about 40 Herefords were worth from 46/- to 47/- per 100 lb. of beef, selling at an average rate of £14.14.0 per head. Good sales were also effected in respect of medium grades of both bullocks and steers; several lots disposed of at various times during the period realised the equivalent of from 41/- to 43/- per 100 lb. dressed weight.

The offering of cows and heifers was comparatively small and on some days the chief source of supply was the near metropolitan centres with the result that dairy breeds were prominent. A few very attractive drafts composed of beef breeds were forward on a number of occasions and in many cases, especially so with heifers, the prices paid per 100 lb. were almost equal to those ruling for quality steers. Young Hereford cows weighing 530 lb. sold about mid-September realised £11.3.0 per head or 43/- per 100 lb. Heavier Shorthorn cows of very attractive appearance sold to £14.0.0 per head and were worth from 39/- to 41/- per 100 lb. Some good trade, light heifers were disposed of at £8.18.0 per head, equivalent to 44/- per 100 lb. on the hoof.

Until the close of the period, very few vealers were
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noticed; in fact, grown cattle have constituted practically the whole of supplies for many months. As a result, rates obtained for prime vealers were extremely high but the numbers were so few, little would be gained in quoting such sales in a review of general market conditions. The vealers offered were chiefly plain to good trade with occasional odd lots showing better condition. As the numbers increased towards the end of the month, sales were effected with rates at lower levels, especially for the plain grades.

Metropolitan and country interests were represented at each sale and competition was generally of a brisk nature. From the outset, values were inclined to improve and towards the middle of the month had risen rather sharply; subsequently, a downward trend, at first barely noticeable, became increasingly evident. Average realisations, however, were better than the high rates ruling in August and no doubt will continue to hold until cattle come forward in greater numbers.

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SALES OF FARM PRODUCE AT THE ALEXANDRIA RAILWAY
GOODS YARD AND IN SUSSEX STREET, SYDNEY.

Supplies of Tasmanian potatoes received in Sydney during September were smaller, aggregating only 65,789 bags. Inquiry continued to be keen and good quality lines of Brownells and Snowflakes were dearer. Owing to the lateness of the season, however, a marked decline in quality was apparent in most stocks, particularly the Bismarcks and Arranchiefs. The range of prices throughout the month was as follows:- Brownells £13.10.0 to £16.0.0, Bismarcks £9.10.0 to £13.10.0, Snowflakes £12.0.0 to £15.0.0, Arranchiefs £10.10.0 to £13.10.0 per ton. Victorian growers forwarded a larger total of 4,300 bags by sea; the bulk comprised the Snowflake variety which brought from £11.10.0 to £15.0.0 per ton, although a few Carmans sold at £15.0.0 to £15.10.0. Local supplies at Alexandria were smaller and wider variations in quality were apparent. The 13,835 bags of old season's tubers on offer were sold at auction at the following rates:- No.1 Grade £9.0.0 to £16.0.0, No.2 Grade £6.5.0 to £13.0.0, Seed £5.0.0 to £12.10.0 per ton. Victorian supplies amounted to only 152 bags by rail and these were not offered to buyers. The first arrival this season of local new potatoes came to hand from the Raleigh district and was of exceptionally good quality. It comprised only 64 bags which brought from £22.0.0 to £24.0.0 per ton. It is expected that growers in the Northern Rivers and Windsor districts will soon be forwarding appreciable quantities of new potatoes to the Sydney market.

A slight improvement in the onion market was noticeable in Sussex Street. Receipts totalled 11,482 bags, all of which were of the brown variety. Table grade were sold at £14.0.0 to £15.0.0 per ton, whilst picklers realised from £6.0.0 to £8.0.0.

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The latter were in light supply. Towards the close of September, a small supply of Queensland onions amounting to 10 bags of white and 29 of brown came to hand, brown selling at £12.0.0 and white at £25.0.0 per ton. Rail stocks comprised 722 bags from Victoria and 29 bags of new local whites. The former sold steadily at £14.0.0 to £15.0.0 whilst the latter, being the first consignment for this season, was much in request and brought £30.10.0 per ton at auction. As the season for local white onions is about to begin, supplies during October should gradually increase.

A very good demand was in evidence for pumpkins, supplies being much smaller. Queensland growers forwarded 2,636 bags by sea and 51 trucks by rail, which represented the bulk of available stocks. Quotations on the wharves ranged from £11.0.0 to £13.0.0 and at rail from £9.0.0 to £15.0.0 per ton. Only 7 trucks of local pumpkins were in position and from £9.10.0 to £16.0.0 was recorded. The last mentioned price was exceptional and was obtained on the last day of the month. It is reported that stocks in Queensland available for the Sydney market are small and a shortage may be experienced before new season pumpkins can be drawn upon.

The offering of Tasmanian swedes, carrots and parsnips during the month under review was much smaller as these vegetables will soon be completely out of season. Only 2,848 bags of Tasmanian swedes were available to buyers and a gradual decline in quality was apparent. Realisations varied between £4.0.0 and £8.0.0 per ton. Tasmanian carrots amounted to 2,384 bags which met with a good demand at from £4.10.0 to £11.0.0. The wide variation in prices was caused by a wide divergence in quality. Only 368 bags of parsnips were on offer and the market was fairly firm at £15.0.0 to £17.0.0 per ton. Owing to the advent of warmer weather, however, inquiry for these vegetables appears to be declining.

An easier market ruled for local oaten chaff at rail, growers forwarding 171 trucks in irregular consignments. Very little choice chaff was obtainable and demand for medium and inferior grades was at all times dull. Values were as high as £8.10.0 per ton for best lines and ranged from £4.0.0 for other grades. Shipments of Tasmanian oaten chaff were much smaller but the 6,380 bags received supplemented an ample carryover in stores. The standard of the offering was only fair and agents experienced considerable difficulty in effecting disposals at £4.0.0 to £6.10.0 per ton. In addition, 2,000 bags of South Australian oaten chaff were released and sold slowly at £5.0.0 to £5.10.0. Only 2,000 bags of Western Australian wheaten chaff arrived in Sussex Street and these sold early at £7.0.0 to £7.10.0. The 52 trucks of local at Alexandria were sufficient for buyers' needs and were slow to move. On account of a wide variation in quality prices ranged from £4.10.0 to £8.5.0 per ton, most sales taking place at £6.0.0 to £7.0.0.

Stocks of lucerne chaff on the Sydney market were much smaller during September and inquiry was keen. Disposals were further assisted by the fact that the standard of quality generally /was....

was fairly high. Queensland growers forwarded 23 trucks for which agents reported ready clearances at £5.10.0 to £9.10.0 per ton, most sales exceeding £8.0.0. A total of 38 trucks came to hand from districts within the State and these also were much in request. Some special lines brought as high as £9.15.0 but the general market range was £5.0.0 to £9.10.0. Demand for lucerne chaff was better than for any other forage commodity.

Queensland lucerne hay was again prominent at Alexandria. The 31 trucks received were mainly of good quality and moved out readily at £6.15.0 to £9.0.0 per ton. Consignments of new Green Lucerne hay from the Maitland district comprised 163 trucks which were considerably in excess of requirements. Prices were:- (inferior) £1.10.0 to £2.10.0; (average) £3.0.0 to £5.10.0; (special) £6.10.0 to £7.0.0 per ton. A small quantity of Maitland dry hay was available and sold well at £5.10.0 to £6.0.0. Hunter River growers forwarded 326 bales of new Green Lucerne hay to Sussex Street for which a quiet request ruled. Realisations varied between £3.0.0 and £5.5.0 per ton, according to quality. Stocks of mature lucerne hay at Alexandria consisted of 34 trucks for which agents were able to maintain steady disposals. Conditions were best early in the month when arrivals were the lightest. Quotations ranged from £5.0.0 to £10.10.0 but very few sales took place in excess of £8.0.0.

Inquiry for Victorian oaten hay on the wharves was rather quiet during September but, as only 150 bales came to hand, clearances continued to be satisfactory. Rates were unaltered at £11.0.0 per ton. Only a portion of the 36 trucks railed to Alexandria was offered to buyers. Considerable variations in grade were apparent and prices presented a wide range at £4.10.0 to £10.0.0 per ton.

Shipments of Tasmanian straw received in Sussex Street during the month under review aggregated 9,000 bales. Clearances were fairly brisk, although the market eased slightly. This was caused by the fact that many buyers had accumulated a sufficiently large reserve and had restricted their purchases to immediate requirements. From £4.10.0 to £5.0.0 per ton was recorded with one sale of medium straw at £4.5.0.

The 32 trucks of wheat received during the period were sufficient for buyers' needs. Prices did not fluctuate as much as during August, realisations ranging from 2/9½d to 3/4d per bushel, according to standard.

Most of the maize handled on the Sydney market during September passed through the Alexandria Goods Yard. Queensland growers railed 1,719 bags of yellow, whilst consignments of yellow and white from centres within New South Wales amounted to 3,936 bags by rail and 1,492 by sea. Quotations on the wharves were as follow:- (yellow) 4/4d to 4/7d, (white) 4/6d to 4/8d per bushel. Disposals at rail were satisfactory at 4/4d to 4/7d for Queensland and 4/- to 4/8d for local.

TRADING IN FRUIT AND VEGETABLES AT THE SYDNEY
MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

It is recognised throughout the trade that weather conditions have a marked influence on the sale of fruit and it is considered that the generally fine weather experienced during September was largely responsible for the satisfactory clearances of most kinds of fruit.

There was a good demand for choice apples throughout the period and an upward trend in prices was apparent from about the second week. Request generally, however, was confined to quality fruit of medium size and as values rose the smaller sizes became more popular. This meant that the large sizes of most varieties became increasingly difficult to clear. Exceptions were Granny Smith and Delicious, the larger sizes of which are almost invariably in demand, although even Granny Smith of over 3 inch diameter became rather slow of sale towards the end of the month owing to the preponderance of large fruit of most varieties, that is, sizes exceeding $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Tasmanian shipments showed a gradual decline, the total received during the first week being in the vicinity of 27,000 cases, while the final consignment for the month aggregated 18,437 cases. There was also a falling off in supplies from New South Wales districts and this was a factor responsible for the steady rise in values. Towards the end of September moderate consignments of Victorian Yates were forward and cleared well at prices ranging to 12/- per case.

Pears were only moderately stocked and Victoria was the principal source of supply, only relatively small quantities being received from the highland districts of New South Wales. There was a ready sale for the limited quantities of choice lines available and up to 14/- per case was obtained for Packham's Triumph and Josephine, with Winter Nelis about 1/- to 2/- per case lower. Plain grade fruit, which constituted the bulk of the stocks, were slow of sale, particularly if of small size.

Heavy supplies of Navel oranges came to hand early, especially from inland areas, but demand generally was satisfactory and clearances were good. Throughout the balance of the month there was a gradual falling off in the quantities coming forward with a corresponding hardening of values. Consignments in two bushel crates were common during the period of heavy forwardings, but were not so much in evidence subsequently. Common oranges such as Joppas were available in substantial quantities and choice lines moved out well at prices ranging to 6/-, with odd lots to 7/- per case. Valencias also made their appearance on the market late in September, but being somewhat lacking in sugar content were rather slow of sale in competition with the sweeter Navels.

Little inquiry was experienced for lemons early in the month and prices were relatively low; towards the end of the period, however, there was an improved demand and prices appreciated by about 1/- per case.

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Choice, tight-skinned mandarins were in request at satisfactory prices, best quality descriptions of large size realising to 12/- per case. Lower grades, however, were difficult to sell. Owing to the season being so far advanced only limited supplies were available at the end of the month.

Supplies of passion-fruit were for the most part of moderate dimensions and agents had little difficulty in clearing stocks of choice fruit and a steady upward trend in values was apparent. Closing rates for choice lines were from 10/- to 14/-, which represents a rise of about 5/- per half-case over the period.

Strawberries from Queensland were forward in sufficient quantities to satisfy the demand. A considerable amount of waste was apparent, particularly towards the latter part of the month owing to the fact that the season was drawing to a close. Clearances of choice lines were satisfactory.

Arrivals of bananas totalled 51,619 tropical cases, of which 15,520 were from Queensland and 35,099 from Northern New South Wales. The following extract from a report issued by the Sydney branch of the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing gives a good idea of the prices and conditions which prevailed at the beginning of the period:-

"During the recent rainy period ripe bananas, mostly of inferior quality, accumulated to almost a serious degree. These were quickly cleared at low rates, after a couple of days fine weather and from then on values advanced gradually."

There were large quantities of small and inferior fruit on offer from about the middle of September onwards which were difficult to clear. This had a retarding effect on the market generally and values were irregular. Prices for choice lines of the larger sizes, i.e. 'eights' and 'nines', were fairly firm. The general range for the latter half of the month covering the best quality descriptions of all sizes was 12/- to 20/- per tropical case, but with the market showing a tendency to ease at the close.

The improved weather conditions were responsible for a better demand for pineapples and carry-over stocks as well as fresh arrivals were cleared at prices ranging to 9/- per tropical case. Heavy consignments continued to come forward twice weekly, but disposals were for the most part satisfactory and values were steady at slightly lower levels. Following is an extract from a seasonal report issued by the Queensland Department of Agriculture and Stock on 28th September, 1938, dealing with production and consumption which may be of interest to readers:-

"Harvesting of the winter pineapple crop is now more than two-thirds complete and there appears to be every indication that the anticipated record of 350,000 cases consigned to factories

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will be reached, making a total of 700,000 cases processed for the year. Approximately 500,000 cases are consumed annually in Australia as fresh fruit making the total 1938 crop in the vicinity of 1,200,000 cases."

Papaws which arrived on the Sydney market during the first fortnight although of much better quality than previous shipments, still left much to be desired. A good inquiry was experienced for choice lines and up to 12/- per tropical case was realised. Inferior lots, however, were offered at relatively low prices to facilitate clearances. During the remainder of the month values showed a downward trend due mainly to the condition of the fruit.

Heavy supplies of tomatoes came to hand from Queensland during the first week, while moderate stocks of local glasshouse lines were available as well as a shipment from Western Australia. Local glasshouse moved out steadily despite the competition from interstate supplies and realised to 9/-, with hot-house to 12/- per half case. During the following week Queensland growers refrained from forwarding, with the result that only limited quantities were available and values of locals improved by about 4/- per half case. On Monday, 19th September, however, the heaviest consignments yet received from Queensland on one day came to hand and totalled 35,156 cases, practically all of which were from the Bowen district. The quality of these consignments was not good, a large proportion being in a soft, ripe condition and prices had to be reduced to stimulate sales. The excessive supplies from interstate sources had a retarding effect on sales generally and brought about a reduction in the value of locals also, but clearances on the whole were fairly satisfactory. For the balance of the period there was a good demand for local glasshouse and prices showed a steady improvement.

Supplies of peas increased substantially compared with the previous month and only a relatively small proportion was of choice quality. The prices ruling at the beginning of the month ranged from 6/- to 9/- but values showed a steady downward trend over the period.

Heavy consignments of beans were received from the North Coast and Queensland during the greater part of the month, but the quality of the bulk of the supplies was only medium and a regular decline in rates was apparent. Small consignments, the first of the season, were received from the Gosford district about the middle of the month and from then onwards supplies from this quarter gradually increased. A good demand was experienced for these lots and satisfactory prices were obtained, up to 15/- per bushel being recorded.

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According to figures recently released by the Commonwealth Statistician, the value of wool and wheat produced in Australia during the 1936/37 season amounted to £63,585,782 and £40,471,041, respectively.

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WHOLESALE PRICES OF VARIOUS COMMODITIES IN
SYDNEY (N.S.W.) DURING SEPTEMBER, 1938.

The following table gives particulars of the range of wholesale prices in Sydney as collected and recorded by the State Marketing Bureau in respect of sales of various commodities during the month of September, 1938:-

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
Wheat:-		
Bulk	2/8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d	3/2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d per bushel
Bagged	2/9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d	3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d " "
Flour	£7.10.0	£8.10.0 per ton
Bran	£5.10.0 per ton)	no variation.
Pollard	£5.10.0 " ")	
Eggs (Hen)	1/1d	1/3d per dozen.
Butter:-		
Choice	161/2d per cwt.)	no variation.
First Quality	156/6d " ")	
Second Quality	151/10d " ")	
Cheese:-		
Loaf	11d per lb.)	no variation.
Large	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d " ")	
Special Brands	1/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d " ")	
Pigs (Abattoir Sales):-		
Prime light Porkers	42/6d	52/6d per head
" med.wgt. "	48/6d	62/- " "
" heavy "	58/6d	67/- " "
" Baconers	65/6d	84/6d " "
Backfatters	£5.0.0	£9.5.0 " "

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SYDNEY WOOL SALES - SEPTEMBER, 1938.

The Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association advises that 143,622 bales of wool, including 138,807 greasy and 4,815 scoured, were sold in Sydney during the month of September.

The average prices realised were as follow:-

<u>Class of Wool</u>	<u>Per Bale</u>	<u>Per lb.</u>
Greasy	£12.11. 6	9.5d
Scoured	£16.13. 4	17.4d
Greasy and Scoured	£12.14. 3	9.7d

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RETURN OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IMPORTED INTO NEW SOUTH WALES
BY LAND AND SEA - AUGUST, 1938.

F R U I T.

STATE	Pineapples tropical cases.	Bananas tropical cases	Other Fruit cases	Tomatoes half-bush. cases	TOTALS Packages
Queensland	20,077	15,305	18,742	91,234	145,358
Victoria	7	184	11,468	241	11,900
Tasmania	-	-	169,531	-	169,531
Sth. Aust.	-	-	1,012	20	1,032
West Aust.	-	-	-	103	103
TOTALS:	20,084	15,489	200,753	91,598	327,924

6 Also 16,117 trays Strawberries.

V E G E T A B L E S.

STATE	Potatoes	Onions	Swedes	Pumpkins		Cucs. & Chillies Crates	Other Veggies		TOTALS	
	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Tons		Pkges.	Tons	Pkges.	Tons
Queensland	52	73	3	18,897	90½	922	11,047	-	30,994	90½
Victoria	27,418	17,634	1,026	-	-	-	13,204	-	59,282	-
Tasmania	112,028	3	12,873	-	-	-	7,385	-	132,289	-
Sth. Aust.	116	115	-	-	-	-	10,706	-	10,937	-
West Aust.	1,103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,103	-
TOTALS:	140,717	17,825	13,902	18,897	90½	922	42,342	-	234,605	90½

